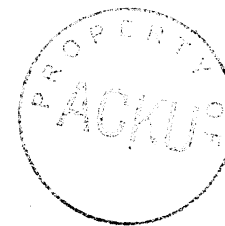


AFGHANISTAN REPORT

NO. 30

SEPTEMBER 1986

**CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
8, KHYABAN-E-IQBAL F/6/3,
ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN**



**CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT)
AFGHANISTAN**

**AFGHANISTAN REPORT:
SEPTEMBER 1986**

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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

RAJA EHSAN AZIZ
NASEEM RIZVI

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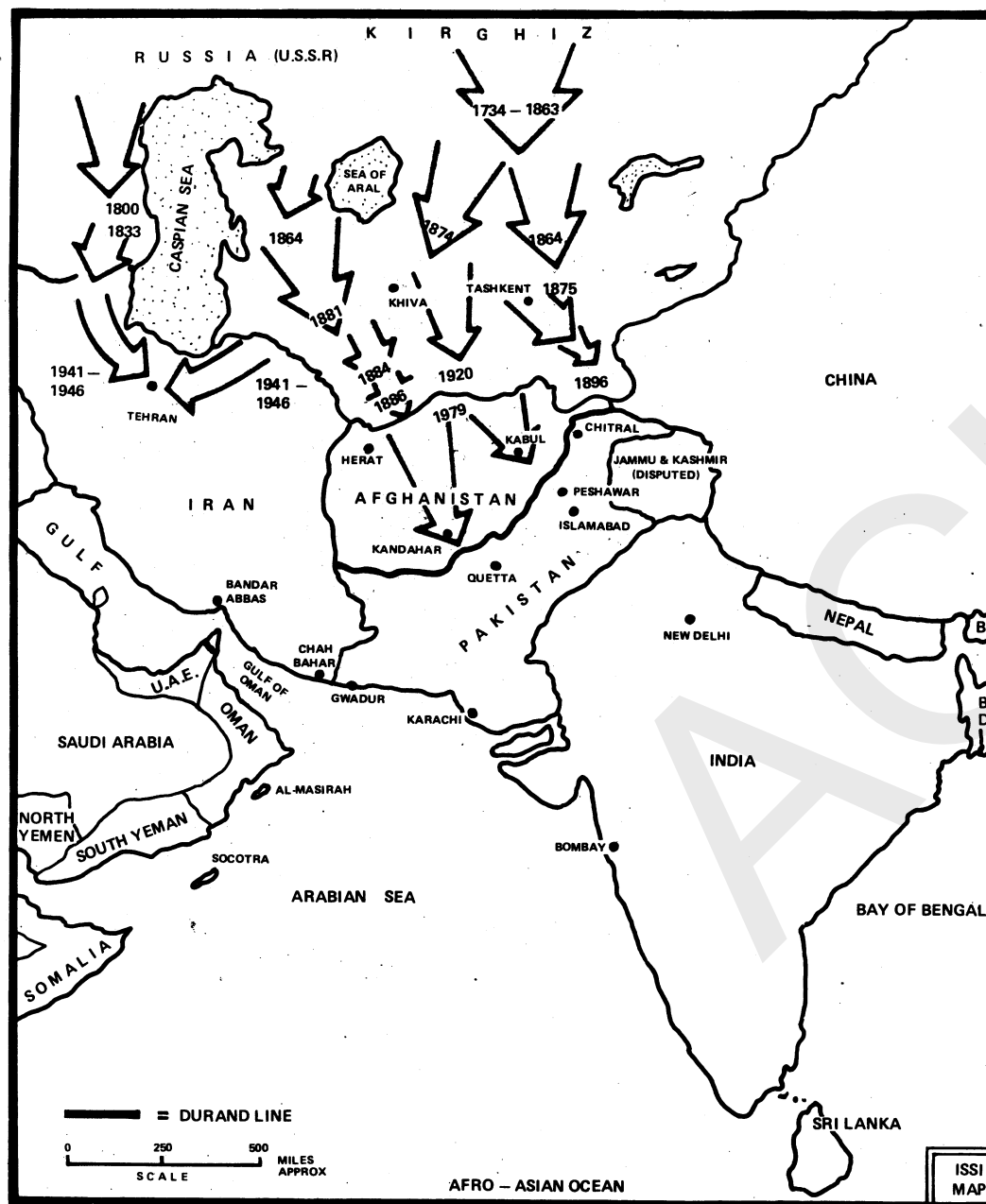
ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
AAWC	=	All Afghanistan's Women Council
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper.
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service.
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration.
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front.
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan.
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.
RC	=	Revolutionary Council.
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan.
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan.
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization.
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency.

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THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



.I. — THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6)

Mujahideen sources reported a total of 376 military engagements in 28 provinces and Radio Kabul reported 26 Soviet-Kabul security operations and another 4 instances of armed “counter-revolutionary” activities in 8 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan during September 1986. The monthly combat frequency of the Afghan war being monitored was 376. These 376 engagements comprised 159 Mujahideen mobile and 157 immobile targets and 60 Soviet Kabul security operations. The level of casualties as well as material losses suffered by both sides also increased commensurately. Thus estimates based on Mujahideen sources reported 669 Soviet, 2053 Kabul army/military/partymen, 1089 Soviet-Kabul, 278 Mujahideen and 936 Afghan civilians killed in besides, Mujahideen reportedly destroyed 11 aircraft, 16 helicopters and hundreds of other items of military hardware.

Highest combat frequency was reported in Kabul and Ningarhar, followed by fairly extensive clashes in Qandahar, Herat, Wardak and Faryab. The capital Kabul and another 6 provincial capitals also witnessed sizeable urban conflict including several major Mujahideen operations. Notably, military engagements were reported in all of the 10 provincial capitals bordering Soviet Union and in 3 main cities namely, Kabul, Qandahar and Herat (See Appendices 3 to 5 and Section 3).

Soviet-Kabul forces launched their biggest offensive in Haska mena area in the Ningarhar province. The offensive was aimed to plug points of Mujahideen mobility before the winter snowfall, by establishing a security belt composed of nearly 20 posts in-between Haska mena and Rudat. According to various reports, Soviet-Kabul forces were unable to achieve this aim, and most of their security posts were destroyed or damaged by the Mujahideen.

The Mujahideen were on the offensive during this month at the Ferkhar Garrison and the Kabul city. They were able to see the Ferkhar Garrison as the enemy's weak point, and struck it on August 17, causing heavy losses and capturing both men and ammunition. In Kabul the Mujahideen struck at Kabul airbase and various installations in the city.

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of this part of the monthly report.

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Three military operations stand out during the last month: The Soviet-Kabul forces took the initiative in the first one, while the Mujahideen were on the offensive in the latter two.

Haska Mena Offensive

Soviet-Kabul forces launched their biggest offensive in Haska mena district of Ningarhar province. The offensive was aimed to plug points of Mujahideen mobility before the winter snowfall by establishing a security belt composed of 20 posts in the area between Haska mena and Rudat. This was followed by a heavy ground and air Soviet-Kabul offensive at the important Mujahideen positions in Kamali and Spinabara area of Haska mena district. After heavy fighting the situation returned to the status quo. The Mujahideen claimed that they had made a tactical retreat followed by a three pronged attack which restored their control of the valley. The Mujahideen also claimed that they killed 85 Soviet commandos who were dropped a day earlier to mop up may bases at Kamali.

Ferkhar Garrison Attack

Mujahideen, in a unique operation attacked a selected weak point deploying units from different bases attacked the Ferkhar Garrison on 17th August. In the 2-stage attack the Mujahideen succeeded in capturing the garrison killing 123 Soviet-Kabul troops and capturing 210 Kabul troops, apart from very large amount of arms, ammunition food and medical supplies.

Kabul Attacks

A big blast occurred at Kabul air base and a chain of explosions at the arms and ammunition depot of Qargha garrison, resulting in destruction of buildings in the garrison and nearby. Kabul hospitals were reported to be packed with casualties. Mujahideen action disturbed the electricity supply to Kabul thrice during the month of September. As a reprisal the Soviet jets heavily bombarded the Paghman valley, suspecting that the Mujahideen action was originating from there. The reprisal bombing caused heavy losses among the civilian population.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz (also bordering Iran)

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen frustrated Soviet-Kabul force

encirclement of their base at Gurki early August. Soviet-Kabul forces attacked the Mujahideen-base near Zaranj and heavily shelled adjoining civilian areas inflicting high casualties August 12. Mujahideen undertook pre-emptive operation, thus foiling an attack on their base in Dashte Mustafa area September 12. Mujahideen captured 2 Khad agents at Khash Rud and recovered incriminating documents September 13. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul force in Khanshin district.

Hilmand

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen attacked a security post in Khan Nashin area August 19. Mujahideen undertook a multi-pronged attack on Lashkargah, shooting down 2 Aircraft and killing 87 Soviet troops. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul convoy between Grishk and Yakchal area and blocked the Qandahar-Herat highway for some time. Soviet air bombing caused injuries to 17 Mujahideen and forced them to leave the highway.

Mujahideen struck an army centre between Dilaram and Grishk with missiles and rocket launchers on September 14.

Qandahar

Mujahideen Sources: A mujahid Moulvi Sabir was exchanged with a Soviet army officer amidst full security precautions from both sides in Qandahar on August 9. Mujahideen raided the Soviet base in Manzil Bagh on Kabul-Qandahar-Spinbuldak cross section and set an ammunition depot afire August 12. Mujahideen destroyed 4 APCs by laying mines. 5 tanks were also hit by rocket launchers. Soviet-Kabul troops on conscription drive set probable conscripts free after extortion of large amount of money from them August 14. Mujahideen resists a Soviet attack killing 84 Soviet troops and capturing another 16 on August 15. Due to strong differences in ruling party ranks, the Soviet themselves guarded the route of a convoy from Herat. Internal differences between the personnel of 2 posts in Deh Khwaja claimed 14 lives on August 15. Mujahideen raided a post in Gonindgan, west of Qandahar on August 19 and destroyed 2 jeeps and a vehicle. Mujahideen conducted an attack on the military centre in Qandahar city. Mujahideen also raided a security post in Baba Sahib area of Arghandab on August 22. Mujahideen conducted a successful operation on Soviet military supplies godown in Qishlai Jadeed suburbs of Qandahar on August 22. A missile caused a fire in the ammunition depot, where 2000 parachutes and hundreds of Klashnikovs and other arms were burnt and 50 Soviets were killed or wounded. Mujahideen destroyed a portion of local 'Khad' headquarters building and damaged residence

of Soviet officers on August 25 in Qandahar. The same day nearby citizens were warned either to cooperate with the regime or leave the country by the governor of Qandahar. Kabul-troops shelling caused heavy civilian casualties in the cantonment area of Qandahar. Mujahideen destroyed 4 army vehicles in a clash with Soviet-Kabul troops on August 26. Mujahideen destroyed 2 tanks in Manzil Bagh east of Qandahar on August 28. Mujahideen attacked a Soviet convoy in Shah Aga-Dorahi on August 29. 3 tanks were destroyed in this incident. Mujahideen restructured the convoy in Punjab area where 15 Soviet were killed and 2 tanks destroyed.

On September 2, a blast near Qandahar communications office claimed lives of 6 Parcham Party members. Mujahideen captured 6 other activists from the site. A Soviet searching unit was attacked by the Mujahideen the same day, 3 Soviet troops were killed. Mujahideen rocket attack on Qandahar airport caused destruction of a security post and damage to a portion of the airport building on September 2. Mujahideen captured 27 Kabul-troops during an attack on a mobile force near Spinbuldak border town. Mujahideen struck 2 tanks patrolling the Qandahar Army Corps Cantonment area on September 5. On the same day another tank was destroyed in Shehr-e-Nau area. Mujahideen attacked Qandahar airport and destroyed a helicopter and 4 oil tankers by missiles on September 10. Mujahideen by their rocket and mortar attack, destroyed a security post in Chahar-Su area of Qandahar city on September 18. The same day, Mujahideen damaged a tank through a mine planted near Qandahar city. The Mujahideen rocketted a security post in Deh Khwaja killing 10 Soviet troops. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul military convoy near the airport and inflicted losses in men and material on September 19. The Commander of Militia forces stabbed a Parcham Party official. He was immediately arrested, however militia troops has threatened to use force against Soviet authorities if their commander is not released.

VOIR: Mujahideen after a series of combat have liberated some parts of Qandahar city in the last few days. A number of important places are now under Mujahideen control (August 4). Mujahideen shot down a Soviet plane in Islamqila (August 6).

Radio Tehran: Fierce battle caused heavy casualties of Soviet-Kabul troops north of Qandahar. Soviet helicopters bombarded the Mujahideen positions in retaliation (August 20). Mujahideen attack on Qandahar airport resulted in killing of 13 Soviet troops. Mujahideen also attacked the positions of Soviet-Kabul troops in Qandahar in which 10 Soviet got killed (August 28).

*The dates given in parenthesis in Section 3 are of the actual broadcasts.

BBC: Cited WDS claim about Mujahideen attack on Qandahar airport security post where 8 Kabul troops got killed.

VOG: Diplomats reported a mass defection in which 80 Kabul troops surrendered to the Mujahideen along with their commanders (August 2). Soviet-Kabul troops have encircled Qandahar where the old centres of the city are under Mujahideen control (August 30).

Radio Kabul: Many 'Counter-revolutionarys' were killed and their arms were seized during an operation in Qandahar province.

Zabul

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen struck a security post in Burj Qala region of Darwaza Gay. Soviet-Kabul forces launched a huge air and ground offensive on the Mujahideen base of Afwo valley in Shahr Safa on September 5. In the four day fight 16 tanks and 30 army trucks were destroyed by Mujahideen.

VOIR: The big Soviet-Kabul offensive on Shar-e-Safa resulted in killing of 250 Afghan troops in the second week of August.

Ghazni

Mujahideen Sources: In a Mujahideen attack on a security post on August 16, 20 troops and militia men were killed. Mujahideen attacked another military post in Rawaza area of Qarabagh district. In a August 19 skirmish in Andar region, a large number of Kabul troops were killed. Mujahideen conducted a night attack on a Soviet post in Sakhi-tak and killed 8 Soviet advisors there, August 20. In a Mujahideen attack on Khwaja Umri district 20 Kabul troops were killed. The Mujahideen on August 23, waylaid a military convoy enroute Ghazni from Muqar town, and destroyed a truck. Soviet jets bombarded the villages of Kansafi, Ali Kala and Haji Kala on August 23, and inflicted heavy losses to the civil population. Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed 2 helicopters at the Ghazni airport on August 24. In this operation one ammunition depot and 2 bunkers of mortar were also destroyed. Mujahideen threw a bomb in the Security Command Office of Ghazni city. Many troops were killed in the blast. Mujahideen overran a security post in Muqur military division on August 28. Mines planted by Mujahideen caused destruction to 2 tanks and 5 vehicles August 29. Operations carried out by Muqur's 7th division faced resistance by Mujahideen at Aab Band and Laram in the Muqur district. The Mujahideen also hit an Aircraft which crash landed near Muqur air-field. In their search and conscript campaign Soviet-Kabul troops destroyed 1 mosque, 9 houses and burnt 10 harvests in Muqur. Mujahideen waylaid a military convoy bound for Qalat Ghilzai as their planted mines

blasted an APC and a truck near Qarabagh town September 2. Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul convoy at Qarabagh on September 10. Mujahideen struck the 7th Rishkov division on its way back from Urgoon at Qarabagh September 12. Mujahideen frustrated a Soviet-Kabul force bid to break the siege of Qarabagh town by intercepting the oncoming troops with rocket launchers. Mujahideen destroyed the Shamsbaba post in Ghazni province. Mujahideen also carried out some operations in Ghazni city.

VOIR: Mujahideen in an attack destroyed five tanks and seized 2 mortar guns (August 19).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen carried out a number of operations from 10th to 13th September in Ghazni (August 18). Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul convoy coming from Kabul and destroyed 3 APCs (August 28).

Paktika

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen clashed with Soviet-Kabul forces in Shooy area of Arghoon district. In the week long encounter, the Mujahideen destroyed 1 Mi-24 helicopter and 3 APCs. Mujahideen encircled a Kabul force at Sultani on September 3, the siege continued for 5 days during which 20 Soviet-Kabul vehicles were destroyed. Mujahideen hit a Kabul force advancing from Sharna by S-S missiles in Zama area. Mujahideen surrounded some Soviet-Kabul rescue troops at Dan Druk and Matni area on September 6. The siege continued for 2 weeks. Mujahideen waylaid a mobile force near Sharna on September 7. Mujahideen equipped with rocket launchers destroyed 3 security posts of the military camp near Saroobi. The Mujahideen siege is still continuing in Zama where 200 Soviet-Kabul troops are reportedly stationed. Mujahideen surrounded a military convoy 30 km from Urgoon. Mujahideen launched a combined operation in which 300 Mujahideen from 6 major organisations participated at Parao.

Paktiya

Mujahideen Sources: 5 Kabul troops became victim of blind shelling by their comrades at Mujahideen positions in Mushaka August 2. Various clashes took place between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul forces in Shahr-e-Nau from August 3 to 7. Mujahideen struck a Soviet-Kabul post located south of Urgoon on August 6. Mujahideen raided another security post at Mohammad Shah Ghundai on August 8. Mujahideen conducted a series of attacks on Soviet-Kabul garrison in Jaji August 16. Mujahideen planted time bombs at the security post near Khost. The blasts destroyed the buildings of 2 security posts

and claimed life of a commander of Kabul regime August 21. Mujahideen hit the 'Khad' headquarter with rocket launchers, 2 Khad officials were killed in this attack on August 25. Mujahideen conducted a rocket attack on Zazi cantonment on August 27. 3 concrete bunkers were destroyed in this operation. Soviet-Kabul force sent to flush out Mujahideen, came under rocket attack near Gardez. The force again came under Mujahideen attack at Nek Nam. 28 Mujahideen were killed and 30 others injured in these attacks in late August. Another Kabul force sent to reinforce the former force was attacked by the Mujahideen near Gulshahi village. 14 Soviet advisors and 2 Afghan officers were killed. An armed clash between members of Khalq and Parcham activists took place at the Tora Ghara military unit north of Khost. During the clash 40 troops defected to the Mujahideen, September 1. A Soviet-Kabul force tried to encircle a Mujahideen group in Dabgai on September 5. Mujahideen struck Ismail-Khel security post in Khost area on September 5. Mujahideen equipped with BM-12s attacked Khost Division killing 30 officers and troops including the director of political affairs. Mujahideen attacked Gardez suburbs with rocket and mortars on September 16. The same day Mujahideen conducted operations in Ali Sher and Saroi areas of Paktiya. Mujahideen conducted a series of attacks on Zazi cantonment and inflicted heavy losses to the besieged Soviet-Kabul troops through their missile fires. The following day Mujahideen launched a mortar attack and destroyed a barrack in Zazi cantonment.

VOIR: Mujahideen shot down a MiG bomber in Paktiya on July 20. The pilot of the aircraft got killed. (September 13).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen set on fire the private residence of Najib in Paktiya (September 1). Mujahideen attacked several Soviet-Kabul bases in Paktiya (September 5). Mujahideen attacked a Paktiya cantonment and killed 29 Kabul troops (September 18). Mujahideen set some HMVs on fire in an operation near Gardez last week (September 27).

VOA: 700 Mujahideen clashed last week with an armoured column of Kabul troops, 18 km south east of Gardez. Kabul troops carried out the 'watch' operation as a part of the preparation for a big offensive. The Kabul forces are trying to break the 6-year old blockade of the Gardez-Khost highway. The Mujahideen tried to ambush the convoy but had to face air raids (September 3).

Radio Kabul: Security forces have wiped out a number of terrorists in Khost outskirts (September 9).

Radio Moscow: Citing Kabul sources reported a security force operation in which 60 bandits including an accompanying Japanese

instructor got killed (September 30).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen Sources: A bomb explosion claimed lives of 60 Soviet-Kabul personnel at Jalalabad airport. The aircraft present at the airport were immediately flown out of the area by the authorities as a safety measure August 11. Soviet aircraft bombarded Mujahideen bases at Tor Pacha and Adam Khan in the Khugiani District, August 17 and 18. Mujahideen destroyed 6 newly established posts in Haska Mena and Rudat districts on August 28. Soviet jets dropped fire bombs on Haska Mena area on August 29. Mujahideen captured 4 Soviet-Kabul posts at Chaknur on August 28. A Soviet-Kabul force lost 4 tanks and APCs when Mujahideen mines hit them in Shpola area. Mujahideen destroyed 2 security posts in Dehbala district August 29. Mujahideen struck another post at Surkhrud. Mujahideen also destroyed a security post at Khugiani August 31. A bomb explosion in a market in Jalalabad left 4 Communist party members killed September 1. A heavy Soviet-Kabul contingent attacked the Mujahideen bases at Kamali and Spine Bora in Haska Mena district September 1. Soviet commandos landed around the Mujahideen base in Kamali and later attacked the other base in Spinbora area September 2. Mujahideen after a planned retreat, conducted a 3-pronged attacks on the Soviet-Kabul force on September 3. Heavy losses were inflicted to both sides. Mujahideen simultaneously attacked a security post in Rudat and a camp near Dehbala September 2. Mujahideen captured 3 wireless sets and 40 Klashnikovs in this attack. Mujahideen fired rockets at Achin district headquarters September 2. The same day, 14 militia men fled the Katili post in Ghani Khel district and joined the Mujahideen. 6 more militia men surrendered to Mujahideen at Torkham. Soviet jets bombarded Mujahideen positions in Maimana, Pekha and Abdul Khel in the Deh Bala and Achin district. Several civilians were killed and wounded September 3. The same day a unit of Soviet-Kabul force attacked a Mujahideen base at Kats. In the 3-day fight, both sides conceived many casualties. Soviet-Kabul air and ground forces launched a multi-pronged offensive on Haska Mena district from Pewa Kandau Chaparhar, Chagra and Sarghazi September 4. Kabul militia attacked Mujahideen positions in Pashin and Omand regions of Nazian district, early September. Mujahideen carried out attack on Hissarak Ghiljayee district HQ and destroyed an arm depot on September 5. The same day a strong Soviet-Kabul force launched attacks on Mujahideen positions in the areas of Pekha, Maimana and Abdul Khel area. In the fighting which continued till 6th September, 30 MVs were

destroyed. Mujahideen struck Kab posts in Mohmand Dara and killed 21 militia men and their commander. A building formerly used as the governor's residence was also destroyed along with an artillery post. The Mujahideen seized 80,000 rounds of munition in this operation on September 11. On the same day, Mujahideen captured 14 militia men at Torkham. Mujahideen also carried out an attack on Daud Khan's fort at Torkham and killed 20 soldiers. Soviet jets bombarded Darband area near the Pakistan border September 13. Mujahideen destroyed 2 posts in Kandi and Zeribab in the Kuz Kunar district and thus reopened their routes in the area. The Mujahideen also seized a lot of arms and ammunition in their attack on an army camp near Hissarak town. 4 Soviet troops were killed in the operation September 14. A Mujahideen commander known as Qandahar Mullah became victim of mortar shelling near Torkham. 3 other Mujahideen received injuries September 15. These Mujahideen were returning back after conducting attacks on security posts in Shalman area. Soviet jets bombarded a Mujahideen base in Bander valley of Achin district. 4 Afghan civilians were killed in these raids. A bride and 3 other people also became victim of Soviet bombing at Pekhay Khwar village in Achin district. Mujahideen destroyed 3 posts of Frontier brigade in Khiwa September 16. The same day Mujahideen also raided Soviet-Kabul posts at Kanker and Kohi. An Afghan officer shot 2 Soviet troops when they force-fully tried to take away some Afghan ladies in Jalalabad mid-September. Mujahideen base at Tora Bora was bombarded on September 17. The same day, the Mujahideen obstructed movement of a Soviet-Kabul convoy heading for Chaparhar and Agam Soviet jets bombed several villages in Achin district and inflicted losses to civil population September 22. Soviet jets bombarded Achin and Maimana valleys, 15 civilians were killed and 9 injured September 25. Mujahideen struck Arbaban post in Ghani Khel. Mujahideen hit 3 helicopters down near Hadda farms September 26. Mujahideen attack on Jalalabad airport destroyed 1 helicopter, 2 tanks and inflicted damage to the runway September 26. Mujahideen launched a series of operations in Chakhawoor area. Mujahideen also destroyed 1 tank and killed many troops in another incident.

VOIR: Mujahideen repulsed a ground and air offensive launched by Soviet-Kabul troops a few days ago. Mujahideen shot down 2 helicopters. Soviet jets conducted indiscriminate bombing killing 11 Mujahideen and causing injuries to 20 others. In a fierce battle between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops, 60 troops were killed on 4th September (September 8). A Soviet Aircraft was shot down at Deh Bala area (September 13).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen destroyed 8 tanks and APCs in a clash with Soviet-Kabul troops. Mujahideen attacked some security posts and inflicted human losses to Soviet-Kabul troops (September 5). 2 Afghan commando units launched attack on Mujahideen bases. The Mujahideen conducted a counter attack and forced the Soviet-Kabul troops to retreat (September 7). Mujahideen shot a Soviet jet down which was raiding a Mujahideen base on September 11. Mujahideen conducted an attack on Jalalabad airport destroying one Aircraft and damaging another (September 12). Mujahideen struck a Soviet-Kabul post and inflicted losses to Soviet-Kabul troops (September 27). Mujahideen captured a large quantity of arms during an operation on a Soviet-Kabul base on 14th September (September 29).

BBC: Mujahideen attacked a post near Jalalabad and killed 3 soldiers on 15th September. Mujahideen shot down a Soviet jet south of Jalalabad and destroyed 2 tanks last week (September 23). Mujahideen shot down 2 helicopters approaching Jalalabad airport. One crashed 3 km south of Jalalabad and the other to the North. The following day Soviet jets and helicopters heavily bombarded suspected Mujahideen positions around Jalalabad (September 25).

VOA: Soviet-Kabul troops assaulted a Mujahideen base in Ningharhar this week. There were more than 100 casualties on each side in several days of fighting. Hundreds of civilians fled from the area to Pakistan (September 7). A large number of Afghan commandos parachuted down before the main assault on Mujahideen centres at Orquez and Kaptitele. 40 km south of Jalalabad. Mujahideen manning the 2 centres killed a number of parachuters. Kabul force occupied the Orquez base. Mujahideen organised a counterattack from Kapti Tele (September 8). Mujahideen shot down a Soviet Jet near the Pak border on September 11. Mujahideen destroyed 1 military plane and damaged 3 others in a rocket attack on Jalalabad airport 2 days back (September 11). Soviet bombers made several attacks on Mujahideen positions 40 km south of Jalalabad on September 9 and 10. Mujahideen fired over 37 rockets at Jalalabad airport in the area where transport Aircrafts and helicopters were parked. 4 Aircraft were damaged as reported above (September 12). Since the shooting down 2 of their helicopters the Soviet Aircraft have been carrying out retaliatory bombing in Jalalabad area (September 28). Eye witness give their account of 2 helicopters that exploded in mid-air after being hit by ground-to-air missiles on 25th September by Mujahideen (September 28).

VOG: Cited WDS saying that 40 Soviet troops and 12 Mujahideen killed in a fire exchange. Mujahideen had destroyed 3 tanks and 30 APCs (September 2).

Radio Kabul: Many 'Counterrevolutionarys' were wiped out in Ningharhar. Huge quantity of arms was seized (September 16). 9 'Counter Revolutionarys' were wiped out by security forces in Shinwar Woless Wali recently. These 'bandits' had been active in Shinwar and Momandar Wolesswalis for a long time (September 24).

Radio Moscow: Over 60 Afghan families have returned home recently. Authorities of Kuz Kunarh Woless Wali are looking after them (September 17).

Kunar

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen fired 30 rockets at the Soviet-Kabul post in Sherkani district on August 23. Mujahideen conducted night attacks on Zeri Baba and Kundi posts on September 4 and seized sizeable quantity of arms. Mujahideen destroyed a post in Noorgal subdistrict and killed 4 troops September 15. An Afghan officer and 6 soldiers surrendered to Mujahideen September 16.

BBC: Mujahideen shot down a helicopter in Kunar north of Jalalabad late September (September 28).

Radio Kabul: 19 Afghan families belonging to Kunar province returned to the country recently (September 14).

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen killed 28 militia men during an attack on Sufian post July 12. Mujahideen struck Afghan militia men engaged in destroying a bridge in Aqcha area, July 20. Mujahideen overran Soviet-Kabul posts in Dashtak and seized 40 AC-47s, July 22. Mujahideen struck a Kabul-force base at Trank and killed 30 Khad agents capturing 80 militia men with their arms, August 8. Mujahideen struck militia men on a search mission in Palkan village and seized 23 HMGs, August 16.

Takhar

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen attacked 3 regime posts in Chashma Sher area and killed 25 troops, August 16. Mujahideen attacked Farkhar garrison and captured the whole garrison in two stages that continued from 17 to 20 August. 210 personnel were captured and the remaining 123 troops were killed in the operation. Mujahideen captured huge quantities of ammunition arms and food supplies.

Kunduz

Mujahideen Sources: A Soviet-Kabul force started a campaign to wipe out Mujahideen positions from the area. All villages lying between Kunduz and Khanabad took a heavy toll of BM-13s, BM-21s and BM-41. Soviet Aircraft bombarded the civilian areas. 285 civilians were killed and 60 wounded, apart from loss of livestock and harvests, destruction of houses and mosques (July 1). Mujahideen destroyed a security post at Malargha on September 12.

Radio Kabul: 12 Counterrevolutionarys indulged in terrorist activities were arrested in Kunduz 1 day back. 2 RLs and other weapons were recovered from them (September 8).

Baghlan

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen captured 7 armed members of PDP travelling on 2 jeeps September 8. Mujahideen killed 4 Soviet troops in a Baghlan garden. Mujahideen intercepted a Soviet-Kabul mobile force and destroyed 2 tanks. Mujahideen struck a security post in Pule Khumri town on Salang highway.

Radio Kabul: The security forces recently captured 12 anti-tank mines, one S-A missile and other weapons from Counterrevolutionary (September 11).

Samangan

Mujahideen Sources: Soviet-Kabul forces launched an attack on Mujahideen positions near Samangan city. Mujahideen shot down two helicopters which crashed in Bander and Shorgul. Soviet-Kabul forces encircled several villages and plundered valuables of houses August 23.

Balkh

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen attacked a military convoy moving from Mazar to Daulatabad near Bedu village. 31 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed July 16. Soviet jets heavily bombarded Bedu village where 17 civilians were killed July 17. Mujahideen raided 2 security posts in Sholgara subdivision and killed 8 Soviet troops September 9. Earlier, Mujahideen destroyed a tank at Dawi in Sholgara area.

VOIR: In a clash between Mjuahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops in Balkh province many troops got killed (September 27).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul observation post with missiles, killing 8 troops and destroying 1 tank (September 25).

Radio Kabul: 16 members of a resistance group surrendered at Charbulak Alaquadari recently (September 17).

Jozjan

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen killed 62 soldiers and wounded 56 other in a clash with Soviet-Kabul forces in Aqcha district July 27. Mujahideen clashed with Soviet-Kabul forces in Yakatoot area of Khamab subdistrict August 27. Mujahideen destroyed a tank and a truck and seized 11 boxes of ammunition.

Radio Kabul: Security forces as a result of a successful operation has cleared the outskirts of the province from 'Counterrevolutionary bands' (September 2).

Faryab

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen launched various attacks on Soviet-Kabul posts at Mamu Sai, Gadai and Jarqala. In a six-day operation Mujahideen captured 9 posts. 50 Kabul troops were killed and a large quantity of ammunition was seized by Mujahideen. Mujahideen destroyed Faiji post in central Faryab. Mujahideen also shelled the Tatar Khan post in central Faryab. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul post in the rural areas of Qutur, Deh Saidan and Deh Azizan. Soviet-Kabul units carried out retaliatory attack on Mujahideen positions in the area since the Mujahideen struck several posts since late July. Mujahideen raided a security post and captured 15 troops. Soviet-Kabul force conducted a retaliatory attack on Mujahideen positions August 20. Mujahideen carried out various attacks on Soviet-Kabul posts in Daulatabad district. 3 posts and 2 tanks were destroyed and 25 weapons were captured by Mujahideen September 13. Mujahideen captured a vehicle laden with foodstuff and destroyed 2 tanks September 16.

Badghis

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen captured a truck with 18 Soviet troops on board.

Radio Kabul: Security forces wiped out many saboteurs in the outskirts of Morghab Woless Wali. 4 members of a resistance group were arrested (September 17).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen in a clash with Kabul troops in Ghooryan destroyed 2 tanks July 27. The same day, Mujahideen wiped out 4 posts in the surrounding of Herat city. Mujahideen shot down a helicopter when around 20 helicopters came to bomb Mujahi-

deen positions in Ghoryan district August 6. A Militia Commander joined Mujahideen with 30 militia men August 7. Mujahideen destroyed 11 out of 14 security posts recently established by Soviet-Kabul forces on September 15. Soviet-Kabul forces are conducting air raids in Doab district continuously since mid-August. Mujahideen blocked a Soviet-Kabul convoy in Dahana Zulfiqar region. Mujahideen attacked Dad Shan post killing 20 militia men. Mujahideen destroyed a tank and a truck by planting mines in Chah Kherghah region, mid-August. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul forces convoy at Karkari-Herat highway and destroyed 9 tanks August 16. Mujahideen captured the Abdul Wahab military post August 17. A large air and ground force attacked the Mujahideen positions in Kakari area 20 km north of Islam Qila August 17. Soviet-Kabul forces encircled Mujahideen centre at Islam Qila 15 km away from the Iranian border August 18. A strong Soviet-Kabul force has launched a big offensive in the south, southeast and west of Herat city. The Soviet-Kabul forces have encircled many villages in the outskirts of Herat. Soviet troops beheaded 42 civilians in Naqiabad village of Injil district. Prof. Rabbani has called on Mujahideen to launch attacks on Soviet installation throughout the country to decrease pressure on Herat August 19. Mujahideen are resisting to break a Soviet-Kabul force siege around a Mujahideen base in Herat. Mujahideen shot down a Soviet helicopter on August 22. A day earlier, Mujahideen attacked a post in Dahana Zulfiqar killing 13 militia men and seizing their weapons. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul military positions and inflicted heavy human losses to Soviet-Kabul troops. A militia commander alongwith his 80 men surrendered to the Mujahideen. 2 other Afghan officers also defected to the Mujahideen with 120 soldiers August 26. Mujahideen attacked a military convoy heading for Farah at 4 km from Herat cantonment September 9. Armoured units of a Soviet-Kabul force raided a Mujahideen base near Doab town. However, 300 Afghan troops joined the Mujahideen just after the operation September 12. Mujahideen also attacked the 4th armoured battalion and destroyed a fuel depot and an ammunition depot. As a result of a Soviet-Kabul attack on Herat city, a large portion of the old city is destroyed and losses to civilians have been very high. Mujahideen maintaining their control over the western part of Herat city. Mujahideen frustrated a recent Soviet-Kabul effort to push them back.

VOIR: Mujahideen has a series of clashes with Soviet-Kabul forces in a bid to liberate certain parts of Herat city. Mujahideen repulsed a huge air and ground offensive of Soviet-Kabul forces and shot down five helicopters in Herat (September 4). Mujahideen killed a large number of Soviet-Kabul troops and shot down 2 Soviet Air-

craft (September 6). Stiff clashes are continuing between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops in Doab where Mujahideen are resisting a big Soviet-Kabul offensive. Mujahideen destroyed many Soviet tanks in Herat (September 20). Mujahideen have succeeded in breaking through the security belt of the Soviet-Kabul troops around Herat city (September 25). Mujahideen captured 44 Kabul troops in an operation and captured 2 vehicles and 14 motor cycles from them (September 26). Mujahideen also raided a military convoy of Soviet-Kabul troops on Herat-Islam Qila highway in Ghurian area. The next day Soviet jets subjected the civilian areas to aerial bombardment (September 26). Mujahideen shot dead an officer of Afghan air force on his way to Herat airport (September 28). Mujahideen rocketted headquarters of the 33rd Brigade and killed a number of Soviet-Kabul troops. Soviet-Kabul troops supported by tanks and APCs launched an attack on civil population of Jaghori area a fortnight ago (September 29).

Radio Tehran: Soviet-Kabul troops have killed 42 civilians in Nasirabad village recently after suffering heavy losses at the hands of Mujahideen (September 15).

BBC: 80 Kabul troops and their commanders surrendered to Mujahideen last month. The Mujahideen have regained control of Herat town (September 2). A senior Mujahideen leader Mr Rabbani has appealed for coordinated attacks by Mujahideen groups to relieve pressure on Mujahideen in Herat. Soviet-Kabul forces have been carrying out big offensives in the area since mid-August. Heavy fighting is continuing in Herat province. Soviet-Kabul forces are using Aircraft and long range artillery to attack Mujahideen positions and inflicting heavy casualties on civilians (September 13). In the beginning of September WDS reported that Mujahideen have regained control of parts of Herat city and they are launching attacks around the city to prevent the Soviet-Kabul troops from establishing a ring of security posts (September 13). Soviet-Kabul forces attack on Herat is aimed to foil Mujahideen's attempt to construct a road around Herat so that the Mujahideen units may totally cut off from the city (September 15). A letter from a Mujahideen Commander in Herat says that Soviet-Kabul troops made them to retreat from the positions under their control (September 27).

VOA: Soviet-Kabul troops launched a 3-way attack on Herat on August 19 to encircle and recapture it from the Mujahideen who seized the city three months ago (September 14). Mujahideen claim that several thousand Soviet-Kabul troops are involved in the bid to retake Herat. 100 Soviet-Kabul troops are killed in the fighting (September 15).

KABUL

Radio Kabul: Security forces in cooperation with residents of Herat have dealt deadly blows to the 'Counterrevolutionary bands'. In these operations over 80 depots of arms and ammunition, food, clothings and medicines of the enemy were seized and hundreds of weapons of the 'bands' were destroyed (September 6). 300 misled people from 'Counterrevolutionary' ranks have surrendered to the government. Another 73 persons of a band surrendered before the security forces (September 7). 15 families have returned to their homes in Herat after the security forces have crushed the 'Counterrevolutionary bands' in the province and living conditions have become favourable (September 8). Another group of a 'Counterrevolutionary band' has surrendered before security forces of Gagra district of Herat province a few days ago (September 16). Security forces have killed a number of Counterrevolutionary elements in an operation in Herat (September 17). People were frightened to see slaughter houses of 'Counterrevolutionarys' in Herat province where innocent people were massacred, a Commander of Militia of Injeel district reports (September 19). The series of operations against "Counterrevolutionary bands" around Herat is still continuing. People have formed defence groups in the villages and are defending their areas (September 28).

Radio Moscow: 21 Afghan families have returned to Kohistan district of Herat province (September 1).

Farah

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen conducted an operation in Farah Rud area and destroyed a tank August 18. The same day Mujahideen intercepted 21st regt of Soviet forces near Farah city and killed 15 Soviet troops. Mujahideen shot down 2 policemen dead in Farah city August 21. Mujahideen conducted a night attack on a military camp in Farah city during which 122 Afghan troops shot 14 Soviet soldiers and defected to the Mujahideen as per prior plan August 22. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul positions in Gulistan district and took control of the district. Soviet jets and helicopters bombarded the area in retaliation killing 20 civilians and wounding 30. Mujahideen shot down a SU-24 plane and a gunship helicopter late August. Mujahideen conducted attacks on newly established Soviet-Kabul posts in Qalar Kah area and captured 60 Klashnikovs beside a huge amount of food supplies. Mujahideen in another operation killed and wounded 11 militia men September 1. Mujahideen destroyed 2 security posts during their operation in Gulistan area. Mujahideen also shot down a helicopter which came for retaliatory bombing September 8.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen killed a large number of Soviet-Kabul

troops and destroyed 3 tanks in a fierce fight at Sharafat Koh. In another operation Mujahideen destroyed 10 APCs last week in Kota Sangi area (September 21).

Nimruz

See under Provinces Bordering Pakistan above.

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

Nil report from all sources.

Ghor

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen destroyed a MiG stationed at Chagcharan's air base in Ghor province. 5 Soviet were killed in PRG fire by Mujahideen August 26. Mujahideen attacked the security post in Farkoh on August 28. The same day, the Mujahideen had a clash with Kab troops in the vicinity of Chagcharan, where 8 Mujahideen were killed.

Uruzgan

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen shot down a MiG at Nashin where the Soviet-Kabul jet were conducting an air raid on August 23. Mujahideen brought down another plane engaged in bombing on a Mujahideen base near Tarin Kot September 23. Mujahideen killed a large number of Kabul troops in a series of clashes at Tarin Kot.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen killed a number of Soviet-Kabul troops and destroyed 2 MVs on tenth of this month (September 16).

Kabul and Adjacent provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen conducted a 4-hour attack at Kote Sitara south-west of Kabul city August 2. Mujahideen attacked a security post at Tangi in the southwestern suburbs of Kabul city. Mujahideen attacked the Polish embassy in Kabul and inflicted heavy loss to its premises. The losses are reported to be of about 3.5 million Afghanis of which the Kabul authorities will pay 2.5 mn as compensation August 10. A mine planted by Mujahideen caused destruction to a Soviet tank in Bagrami district. 4 big blasts occurred at the Kabul air base, after which helicopters began patrolling the suburbs August 18. Mujahideen shot down a helicopter in Istalif valley August 19. Mujahi-

deen also shot down a Soviet jet on August 20 in Shomali area. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet contingent on Kabul-Paghman road, military installations at Darul-Aman also came under Mujahideen fire August 18. Mujahideen conducted another operation at Kabul-Paghman road August 22. Mujahideen fired rockets at the arms and ammunition depot of Qargha Garrison which caused a chain of explosions shattering windows in a wide area around the city outskirts. All the buildings in the garrison and nearby were destroyed. Kabul hospitals were having full-load of casualties (August 26). Mujahideen conducted a missile attack at Murchal security post in Kabul's southern suburbs. Mujahideen conducted a raid on a mobile force near Qarabagh town and destroyed 2 vehicles August 27. Soviet-Kabul troops constantly shelled Pule-Charkhi, Pai Minar, Qargha, Paghman and Arghandab areas in the outskirts of Kabul, early September. Mujahideen conducted attacks on security posts and electricity network in Saroobi district and disrupted the electric supply to Kabul. Mujahideen destroyed another 6 electric pylons inflicting damage to the Saroobi power network which supplies electricity to Kabul September 7. Mujahideen attacked a convoy of 40 vehicles carrying arms and ammunition in Kabul's western suburbs at Arghandi. Mujahideen inflicted damage to many vehicles and captured arms and ammunition September 7. Mujahideen knocked down 3 electric poles in Saroobi September 9. 2 Soviet officers on their way to Kab airport from Macrororyian were shot dead by Mujahideen in Baba Mehro Square. The mujahideen kidnapped a Khad official September 14. Mujahideen attacked a jeep carrying a Khad high official near the Soviet embassy and shot him September 16. Mujahideen raided various military installations and security posts at Qila Zaman, Qila Jangi and Macroroyian on the night of September 19. Mujahideen conducted an attack on Kabul's 15th armoured unit near Gharib Ghundi in Kabul city and set an ammunition depot on fire. Mujahideen attacked Kabul troops at Dara Hozak and destroyed an army post. Mujahideen attacked a security contingent at Pule Charkhi killing 120 Russians and destroying 4 APCs. Mujahideen attacked an Afghan convoy moving from Charikar to Kabul at Quchi located between Sarai Khwaja and Kalakan. 18 military vehicles were burnt in the attack July 22. Mujahideen attacked a post 15 km west of Kabul on Kabul-Qandahar highway August 1. Mujahideen ambushed an enemy convoy on Kabul-Jalalabad highway in Tangi Abrishum area August 10. Mujahideen attacked a Kabul force moving from Kabul to Charikar at Nopola located between Kalakan and Qarabagh. 5 oil tankers were destroyed in the operation August 14. Mujahideen conducted a series of operations at Qarabagh, Saroobi, Paghman, Khairkhana and Haji

Malang and destroyed 16 vehicles and 12 oil tankers August 15 to 17. Mujahideen attacked the Shah Qarar post in Paghman district and destroyed 2 tanks August 22. Mujahideen attacked the posts in Zargar and Pashae valleys. Mujahideen attacked the Chashmi Bulbul post. Mujahideen also attacked enemy post in Chardeh district a week ago August 26. Mujahideen launched an operation on DRA posts on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway at Tangi Abnshumi and destroyed the Dabib posts with 82 mm rockets August 27. Mujahideen attacked Soviet troops searching the vehicles at a Kabul-Jalalabad highway check post and killed/wounded 15 of them. Soviet jets bombarded Jegdalik area in retaliation. Mujahideen fired rockets at the security posts in Pushdi pass area in Paghman valley September 2. Mujahideen killed 25 Soviet in Paghman area and burnt the 13 vehicles in which they were travelling September 3. Fierce fighting followed the incident in which 100 civilians were killed. Mujahideen shot down a helicopter in Paghman area early September. Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-convoy on the Kabul-Salang highway at Nopola in Kalakan area September 3. Soviet jets bombarded the Paghman area September 4. Fighting between the Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops took place in Arghandi, Qargha and Khwaja-Muzzafer September 5-9. 29 Kabul troops became victim of the bombardment by Soviet jets September 10. Mujahideen attacked the army posts at Rah-e-Karim, Rah-e-Tangi, Khoya Tega and Kanzam on September 11. The same day, Mujahideen also destroyed 4 HMTVs in More Chal area. Soviet-Kabul forces attacked Paghman, destroyed many houses and burnt innumerable harvests in the area September 18.

VOIR: Quotes report of a military weekly which says that almost every night the Mujahideen attack Kabul city, their 5 main targets are embassies of Russian and Poland, Kabul University, 2 major residential bases of the Soviet officials (September 10). In a recent Mujahideen attack in Paghman losses in men and material were inflicted to Soviet-Kabul troops. All the civil and military hospitals are filled with casualties (September 25). Many Soviet-Kabul troops got killed in a clash with Mujahideen (September 27).

Radio Tehran: Heavy fight took place when the Soviet-Kabul troops launched a big offensive on Mujahideen at Qarabagh last month (September 8). Fierce battles took place in the north of Kabul, a large number of Soviet-Kabul troops suffered losses. Mujahideen launched attacks on strategic positions of Soviet-Kabul troops in Kabul city including the Soviet-embassy (September 9). Mujahideen destroyed 10 APCs during an operation in Kotasangi last week (September 21). Mujahideen shot down a helicopter in Paghman. Mujahideen also hit a number of Soviet-Kabul military positions in Kabul (September

23). Mujahideen attacked an ammunition depot of Kabul troops and killed 18 troops (September 25).

BBC: Citing WDS: reported a Soviet-Kabul force attack on Mujahideen positions in which helicopters, aircraft and artillery have been involved since 5 days (September 10); fighting in Paghman and adjacent northern area has resumed following a Soviet-Kabul force attack; As many as 15 Soviet-Kabul troops are being killed/wounded each day; Main hospitals in Kabul are unusually crowded with patients, mainly soldiers and beds are overflowing into the corridors; A helicopter was shot down south of Paghman city 11 days ago (September 23). In a fierce fighting continuing since last 3 weeks, 22 Mujahideen have been killed in Paghman, 19 others were killed when Soviet-jets bombarded Mujahideen positions in Paghman mountains (September 29). A Soviet Deputy Premier was on visit to Kabul's Soviet embassy when a car bomb lasted nearby. Members of the delegation inside the embassy were thrown to the ground by the force of the blast and windows in the nearby houses were broken (September 30).

VOA: Citing WDS: Soviet-Kabul troops have launched a big operation to root out Mujahideen from north of Kabul; Their artillery positions north and west of Kabul also shelled Paghman continuously for 4 hours on 25th August; This followed by intensive aerial bombing of the city and Paghman foothills in the north on 26, 27 August (September 10); Mujahideen who pulled out of Paghman early August have moved to Shomali from where they are clashing with Soviet-Kabul troops (September 16); Soviet-Kabul forces are continuing their offensive against Mujahideen around Kabul that began several weeks ago. Death toll from last month's Mujahideen attack on Qargah has now reached 300 (September 23); Soviet air and artillery attacks have killed 27 people in Paghman hills north of Kabul last week (September 26); Soviet-Kabul artillery unit 5 are shelling Paghman almost every night; Civilians report that Paghman's central mosque was destroyed in the raids. Last week fighting reports indicate Mujahideen active presence in Paghman hills; Mujahideen while moving to Shomali from Paghman kidnapped a relative of Afghan Interior Minister (September 26); In what is called the first car bomb explosion in Kabul, planted by Mujahideen; 3 people died and damage was inflicted to nearby buildings (September 30).

VOG: Reported explosions in Kabul during last few days (September 1). Paghman localities heavily shelled, villages damaged in air strikes (September 9). Hundreds of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in an offensive against Mujahideen positions in the north and west of the country (September 9). A car bomb explosion which was timed to

coincide with the arrival of a high ranking Soviet delegate claimed 3 lives near the Soviet embassy. Soviet Deputy Premier and Najibullah were in the building when the bomb exploded (September 30).

Radio ABC: Mujahideen conducted attacks on the Soviet embassy, radar station, military headquarters and Soviet military base in Kabul city (September 1).

Radio Kabul: A number of Counterrevolutionary killed and 5 arrested in a security force operation in Paghman Wolesswali. 1 rocket launcher, 4 mines and several arms were seized by the forces (September 7). Security forces killed many 'terrorists' and destroyed their hideouts (September 9). A group of 45 'bandits' which was engaged in subversion in Tirichia district of Kabul surrendered their arms to the authorities a few days ago (September 16). 'Counterrevolutionaries' set the 'Chandal Bai Jamia Mosque' on fire in Paghman, making total of mosques burnt by 'Counterrevolutionaries' to 254 (September 20). A group of 20 people returned home today (September 22). Fresh operation by DRA forces against the bases of Counterrevolutionaries in far flung villages of Paghman district shows Counterrevolutionary vulnerability (September 28). Security forces have foiled attempt of Counterrevolutionaries to bring arms and ammunition into Kabul city, large quantity of explosive material and different type of weapons were seized from them (September 30).

Parwan

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen set a military truck on fire during an operation in Gulbahar town and seized 70 different arms. A huge amount of Afghan currency got burnt in the fire August 15. Mujahideen attacked an oil tanker and APC and set both on fire August 19. The same day Mujahideen wiped out a number of 5 posts around Charikar and seized a big amount of money from the 6 captured troops. Mujahideen destroyed 2 jeeps on a searching mission and a post at Shah Sahib Kotee of Kohistan. In another operation Mujahideen struck a post at Koh Bacha, located between Gulbahar and Kohistan and another post to the west of Gulbahar textile factory September 4. Mujahideen captured 6 Kabul troops during an operation in Saeed Bashi security post. Mujahideen made several attacks at Charikar and Hofian and destroyed 16 tanks and 8 vehicles in Parwan province.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen launched an attack on Bagram airport, a few days ago, and destroyed 2 aircraft parked at the airport (September 13). Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul troops in the Salang Pass on Kabul-Parwan highway and destroyed 17 vehicles. The highway remained blocked for 5 hours in Kalakan area. Soviet-jets conducted retali-

atory raids in which 9 civilians died. Mujahideen destroyed an APC in heavy fighting outside Jablus Siraj eight days ago (September 23).

Radio Kabul: An 82 member band surrendered in Parwan province (September 16).

Kapisa

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen attacked 3 security posts in Habat Khel area of Kapisa valley and seized 3 box full of grenades and a big quantity of ammunition August 16. Mujahideen hit 2 security posts at Najrab in Kapisa valley August 27. Soviet-Kabul forces retaliated by shelling the rural localities through long range shelling from their centres in Bagram and Qila Surkh August 28.

Radio Tehran: Fierce fighting is going on in Panjsher (September 23).

Laghman

Mujahideen Sources: Soviet-Kabul carried various attacks on Mujahideen positions in Alishang district September 1. Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-post at Spina Tana of Kats area September 3.

VOIR: Cited WDS report about destruction of a school in Laghman due to indiscriminate bombing of Soviet jets (September 27).

Logar

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen attacked a convoy carrying food-stuff and military equipment at 6 different places namely, Zahadabad Safed Sang, Nazar Khel, Bini Sharafgan, Mamur Jan hotel and Sheikh Qala on September 2. Mines planted by Mujahideen destroyed a tank at Qila Sheikhan. Mujahideen raided a convoy near Pule Alam. Mujahideen also hit the provincial HQ. Soviet-Kabul artillery shelled the rural localities in retaliation September 3. Mujahideen struck 2 Soviet posts in Laghman province early September. Mujahideen waylaid a convoy bound for Gardez near Mohammad Aga town and destroyed 13 different vehicles September 4. Mujahideen also attacked a convoy in Safed Sang area September 5. Mujahideen overran a Soviet post in Malak Noor and seized 65 AK-47s and 2 Dschks on Sept 22.

BBC: There has been heavy artillery shelling in Logar province (September 23).

Radio Kabul: A 20-member group of bandits surrendered to the security forces in Mohammad Aga Woleswali recently (September 18).

Wardak

Mujahideen Sources: Soviet-Kabul forces attacked a Mujahideen

base in Jeghatoo district, 50 civilian died due to their bombing August 15. Mujahideen launched an attack on a centre of Soviet-Kabul forces in Wardak province. 10 civilians got killed in retaliatory bombing August 24. Mujahideen destroyed 5 posts in Maidan area. Mujahideen waylaid Soviet-Kabul mobile forces at Jalraiz and Narakh. Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-kabul convoy in Kotal area August 28. A heavy mechanized and troops contingent carried out an operation in Shnez valley, 58 civilians were killed and an equal number was taken away for conscription. A large number of houses were also destroyed during the operation between August 29 to September 6. Mujahideen encircled a convoy bound for Ghazni and destroyed 2 HMs of the convoy September 21. Mujahideen shot dead 4 Khad agents. Mujahideen have overrun a number of posts recently established between Qarchaz and Deh-Afghanan. Mujahideen conducted an attack on a Soviet-kabul convoy and destroyed 3 trucks and 1 tank.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked a convoy in Sirogh area of Wardak province on 21st September (September 30).

VOA: Cited WDS report on a rebellion of Kabul-troops in Wardak where they opened fire on Soviet-troops that ordered them to cross a minefield (September 30).

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER 1986 . MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 669 killed and 91 wounded.

Kabul Casualties: 2053 killed and 607 wounded.

Soviet-Kabul Casualties: 1089 killed and 575 wounded.

Defections: 481 Kabul troops defected and 869 captured.36 Soviet troops captured.

Mujahideen Casualties: 278 killed and 265 wounded.

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 936 killed and 114 wounded.

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses: 11 aircraft; 16 helicopters; 158 tanks; 34 APCs; 33 tanks/APCs; 184 HMs; 108 trucks; 52 oil tankers; 19 jeeps; 55 LMGs; 105 rocket launchers; 995 misc weapons; 623 Klashnikovs; 3 handgrenades; 113 security posts; 17 mortars with 2000 shells; 2,10,000 rounds of ammunition; 9 munition depots; 26 wireless sets; 14 electric pylons; 4 buildings; 2000 parachutes; 3 Obooz cannons.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Material Losses: 14 villages; 99 houses; 13 mosques; 5 harvets; 50 crops; some piles of wheat; 402 heads of livestock; 2 dskh; 1 zykg; disfferent quantities of arms and ammunition.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER 1986 : SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries") Losses: 122 killed and 72 captured.

Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks): 1003.

Mujahideen Material Losses: 1 missile; 5 RPG shells; 8 different quantities of arms and ammunition; 5 bases/hideouts; 83 depots of ammunition; food and medical supplies; 16 mines; 3 rocket launchers..

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN SEPTEMBER 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Engagements	Provincial Capital
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	xxxx	Zaranj
	Hilmand	xxxxxxxx	Lashkargarh x
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Qandahar xxxxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx
	Zabul	xx	Qalat Gilzai
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Ghazni xxxx
	Paktika	xxxxxxx	Sharna x
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Gardez xxxxx
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Jalalabad
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar	xxxx	Chagha Sarai
	Badakhshan	xxxxx	Faizabad
	Takhar	xxxxxx	Taloqan
	Kunduz	xx	Kunduz
	Baghlan	xxxx	Baghlan
	Samangan	xxx	Samangan
	Balkh	xxxx	Mazar-i-Sharif
	Jozjan	xxx	Shebergan
	Faryab	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Maimana
	Badghis	x	Qala Nau
Bordering Iran	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Herat
		xxxxxxxxxx	
Central Afghanistan	Farah	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Farah
	(Nimruz)		(Zaranj)
	Bamiyan		Bamiyan
	Ghor	xxxx	Changcharan
	Uruzgan	xxxxxxx	Tarin Kot
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
		xxxxxxx	
	Parwan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Charikar
	Kapisa	xxxxxx	Mahmud-i-Raqi
	Laghman	xxx	Mehtarlam
	Logar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Pule Alam
	Wardak	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Koteasro
		xx	
TOTAL:		376	

x = Inside city

v = Vicinity of city

APPENDIX — 4

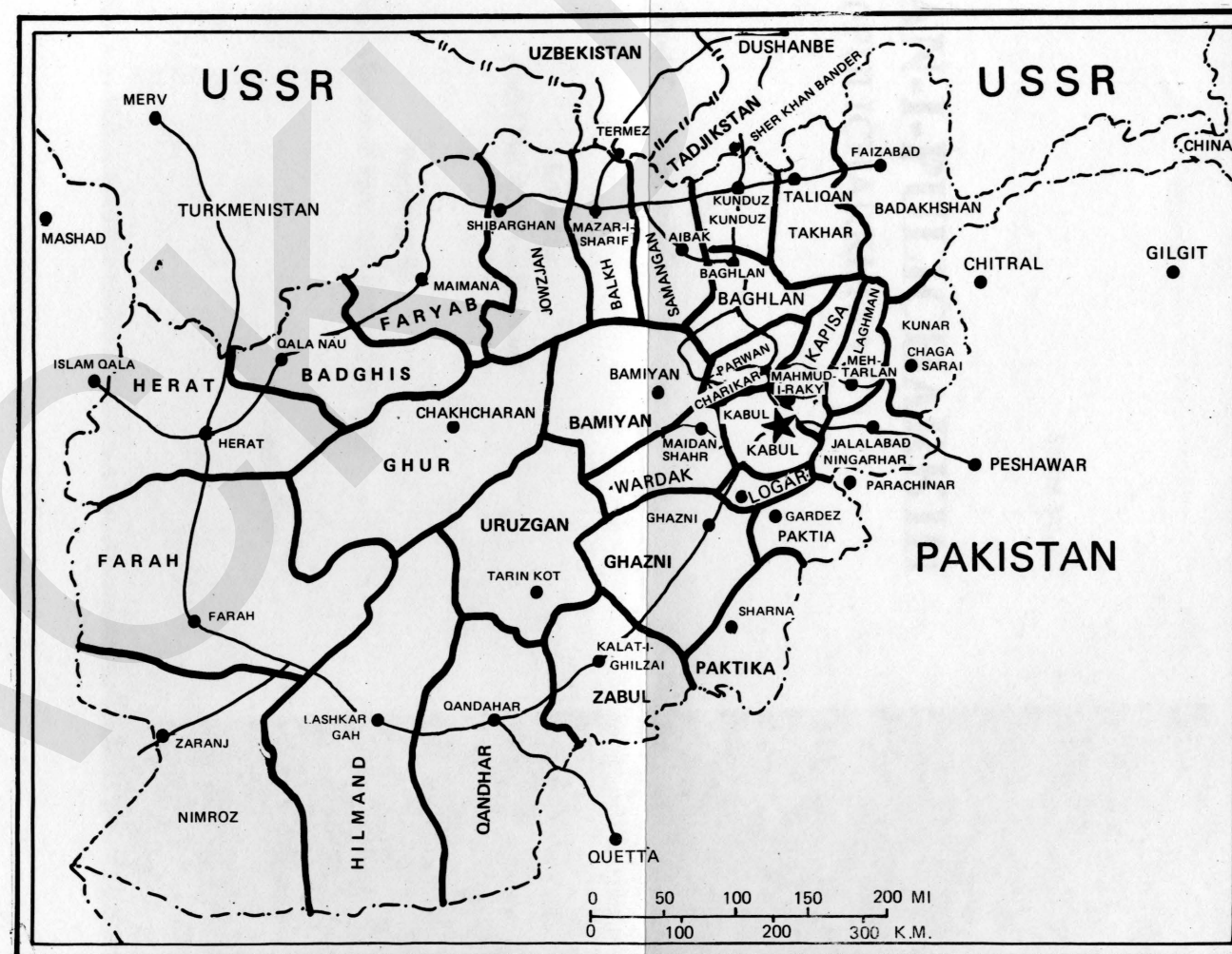
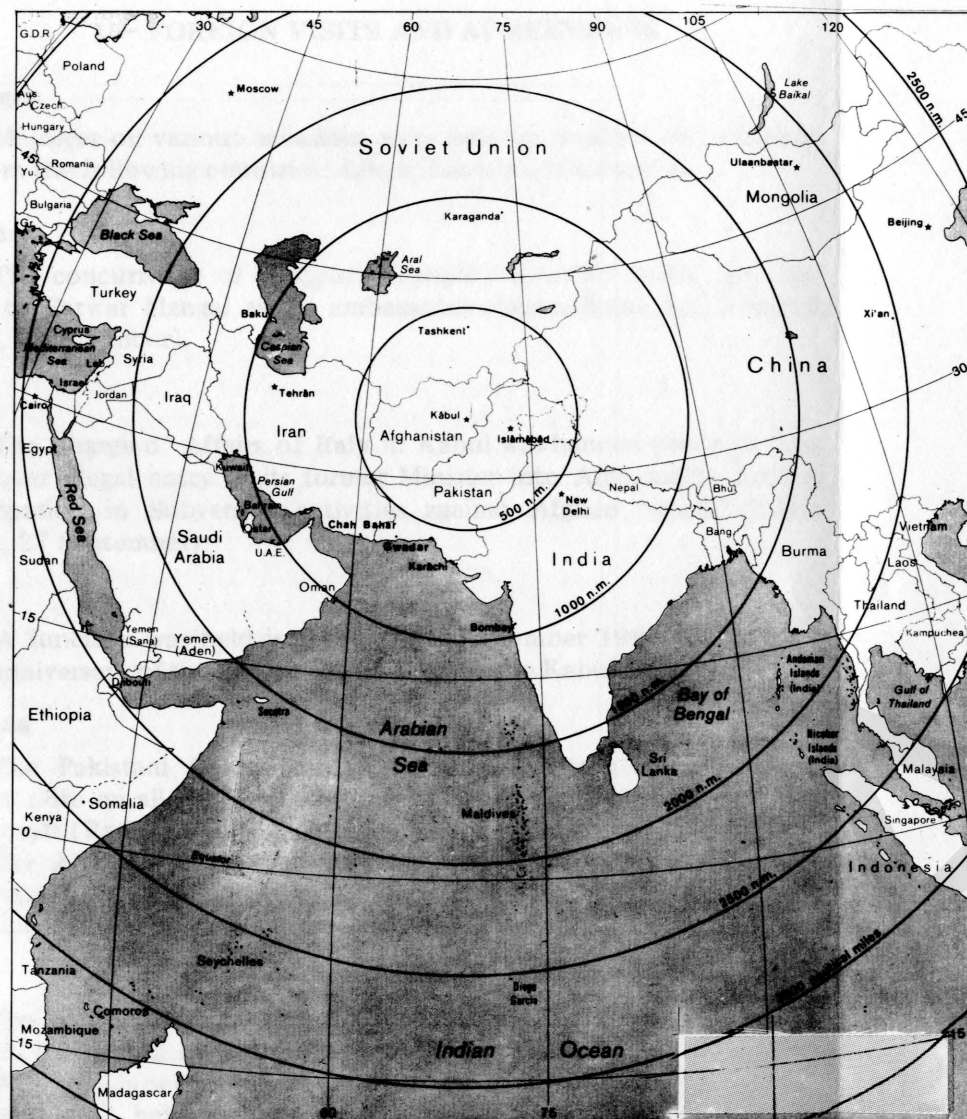
MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN SEPTEMBER 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Karmal Operations-Air & Ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	x	x	xx
	Hilmand	xxxxx	xx	x
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xx
	Zabul		x	x
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xx
	Paktika	xxxxxx	x	
	Paktiya	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xx
Bordering Soviet Union	Ningarhar	xxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx
	Kunar		xxxx	
	Badakhshan	xx	xxx	
	Takhar		xxxxxx	
	Kunduz		x	x
	Baghlan	xxx	x	
	Samangan	xx		x
	Balkh	xx	x	x
	Jowzjan	xxx		
	Faryab	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xx
Bordering Iran	Badghis	x		
	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxx
	Farah	xx.		
Central Afghanistan	(Nimruz)	xxxxxxx	xxxx	x
	Bamiyan			
	Ghor	xx	xx	
	Uruzgan	xxxxxxx		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
			xxxxxx	
	Parwan	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx	
	Kapisa		xxxxx	x
	Laghman		x	xx
	Logar	xxxxxxxxxxx	xx	x
	Wardak	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxx
	TOTAL:	159	157	60

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN SEPTEMBER 1986 (RADIO KABUL)

		Soviet-Karmal Operations	Returnees
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		
	Hilmand		
	Qandahar	x	
	Zabul		
	Ghazni		
	Paktika		
	Paktiya	xx	
Bordering Soviet Union	Ningarhar	xx	RR (395)
	Kunar		
	Badakhshan		
	Takhar		
	Kunduz	x	
	Baghlan	x	
	Samangan		
	Balkh		R (16)
	Jozjan		
	Faryab		
Bordering Iran	Badghis	x	
	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxccc	RR (419)
	Farah		
	(Nimruz)		
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan		
	Ghor		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Uruzgan		
	Kabul	xxxxxc	RR (65)
	Parwan		R (82)
	Kapisa		
	Laghman		
	Logar		
	Wardak		RR (26)
TOTAL:		26 Security forces operations (x) 4 Mujahideen/Counter-revolutionaries operations (c)	1003 Returnees



Mujahideen Sources: Conflict reported during September 1986 in 28 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan *except* Bamiyan.

Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in 8 provinces: Qandahar, Paktiya, Ningarhar, Baghlan, Badghis, Herat, Kabul.

II.— THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Messages

Messages on various occasions were sent to, received and exchanged from the following countries: Libya, Laos, Vietnam and Mali.

Hungary

The concurrence of Hungarian People's Republic to the appointment of Sarwar Mangal as the ambassador extraordinary was received (*KNT*, 4 September).

Italy

The Charge d' Affairs of Italy in Kabul was handed over a protest note over illegal entry of its former Minister into Afghanistan and his participation in Subversive activities against Afghan people (*Radio Kabul*, 27 September).

Libya

A function was held in Kabul on 2 September 1986 to mark the 17th anniversary of the Libyan Revolution (*Radio Kabul*, 3 September).

Pakistan

The Pakistani Charge d' Affairs at Kabul was handed over a protest note on alleged Afghanistan's air space violation by a Pakistan Jet aircraft (*Radio Kabul*, 1 September).

The Afghanistan government lodged strong protest with Pakistani government on 25 September 1986 over its air space violation by Pakistani air force in Torkham area (*Radio Kabul*, 26 September).

UN

The Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost went to New York in the month of September to participate in the 41st meeting of UNGA held in connection with the independence of Namibia.

Dost also held meetings with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, the Indian external Affairs Minister, and Soviet Foreign Minister (*Radio Kabul*, 27, 29 September).

USSR — Protocol Signed

A protocol between DRA and USSR was signed on 28 September 1986. Under the protocol Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will cooperate with each other in the fields of electricity generation, geology, petroleum and gas products, small industries, food stuff, transport, trade, construction of residential houses, agriculture irrigation, training of experts, planning and economics. Similarly another protocol about technical system of Salang tunnel and equipment for 20 television transmitters for the provinces which are being supplied to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union free of cost, was also signed between the two countries (Radio Kabul, 29 September).

2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

R.C. Commission Meets

A periodic session of the permanent legislative commission of the RC was convened with Abdul Rashid Arian, Vice President of the RC in the chair. The commission discussed a number of the laws which were submitted to RC presidium for approval. After incorporating the views and proposals of the members of the commission, laws were submitted to the secretariat of the RC presidium for final approval (*KNT*, 1 September).

A periodic session of the permanent commission for foreign affairs of RC was held on August 30th. The commission discussed and assessed a report of the Ministry of Education about obtaining cultural assistance of friendly countries in the field of education. A resolution was endorsed on the full utilization of the assistance of friendly countries. The session also endorsed the work plan of the commission for the second half of the current year (*KNT*, 1 September).

Factionalism in Party

About 700 office bearers of parcham faction of Karmal were arrested in Kabul. They were sent to secret torture cells of KHAD intelligence agency.

The supporters of Babrak Karmal had reportedly planned a series of strikes in the offices and had been raising slogans against Mr. Najibullah. The ousted men were replaced by the persons who have loyalty with the new administration's chief Dr. Najibullah (London APP, The Pakistan Times, 6 September).

Rafi Visits Herat

The member of the PDP CC Politburo, Major General Muhammad

Rafi visited armoured military units and police headquarters of Herat city. He also attended a meeting of representatives of Herat province, and later visited the educational centre of military division (Radio Kabul, 13 September).

Explosion in Kabul

A large quantity of explosives placed by the "counter revolutionaries" in a vehicle in the surrounding area of Allauddin School and the Soviet Mission in Kabul exploded. Three people were killed and one was injured (Radio Kabul, 29 September).

3 — ECONOMY

State of Economy

Najib disclosed that "despite the undeclared war against DRA by several forces, the country's economy is advancing according to plan". He said that in five years industrial production had gone up by 30% and agriculture by almost 5% (Radio Moscow, 2 September).

Private Sector

Attention has been paid in the first 5-years plan of the DRA to attract private investment for establishing food stuff and light industries. The investment in 45 projects with initial capital of 382 million Afghanis and working capital 882 million Afghanis for food stuff and light industries are testimony to the fact. It is expected that production in private sector will rise to 5 billion Afghanis in the last year of the five year plan i.e., in 1991. This figure represents a 124 per cent increase as compared to current year. The schemes for the private sector in the current 5 year's plan includes the establishment of projects of food, medicine, soaps, paper manufacture and metal work (*KNT*, September 1, 1986).

Agricultural Cooperatives

54 agricultural cooperatives and 117 consumer cooperatives having 4075 and 5400 members respectively are functioning now in Kabul province. This was reported in the 5th plenum of the Union of Peasants Cooperative of Kabul province. Which was convened in accordance with the resolutions of the 19th plenum of the PDPA CC (*KNT*, September 1).

Land Reforms

567 land ownership documents were distributed to 254 families

of the districts of Kushk and Adraskan in Herat province, and Kalat centre of Zabul province (*KNT*, September 1, 1986).

Agricultural

With implementation of the first 5 year socio-economic plan the area of activity of mechanised agricultural station will be expanded from 73,000 hectares to 504,000 hectares with an envisaged income of 521 million Afghanis (*KNT*, September 7, 1986).

Exports

The Afghan dry fruits particularly raisins constitute one of the main export items. A spokesman of the raisins export promotion institution said that about 60,000 tons of raisins and other Afghan dry fruits are exported annually and dollars 130 million earned from their state (*KNT*, September 7, 1986).

A premier state owned utility store was formally inaugurated in Jalalabad on September 15th by Deputy Minister for Trade and Commerce Azim Hussaini. The store has reportedly been constructed at the cost of 45 million Afghanis with an initial capital of Afghanis, 25 millions, the government store provides for sale a wide range of consumer and electric goods like cloth blankets, foot wears, toilet items, TVs, Radio Transistors and heaters etc at 15 to 20% subsidized rates.

Barring a usual shortage of items like poultry, dairy and imported sugar, the local market has been almost stable with general availability of essential commodities. Afghan currency remaining depreciated though in intrinsic value, was also steady in exchange value by standing around Afghanis 800/- per Pakistan Rs. 100/- during the month.

4 — YOUTH EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Culture

The school of Indian Classical Music which was established two years ago with 200 students from the schools and educational institutions of the capital under the music department of the State Committee for Culture marked its second anniversary in Kabul on September 23rd 1986.

There are 400 students in the school, 4 Indian and 10 Afghan (Ustads) teachers teach the students theory and practice of Indian Classical Music vocal and instrumental (*KNT*, September 24).

The cultural house of the Trade Union of Afghanistan arranged a contest for the promotion of artistic talents of workers. The competi-

tion was held in 5 sections namely, play, writing, poetry, music, posters, cartoons and carving (*KNT*, September 24).

An exhibition of portraits of Baluch and Pashtoon leaders and militants was opened on September 24 in the exhibition hall of Writer's Union of the DRA by Sulaiman Laeq, member of the Politburo of the PDPA CC and Minister of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs (*KNT*, September 25).

A two-week exhibition of 37 painters of Soviet Azerbaijan was held at the gallery of the House of Soviet Sciences and Culture (*KNT*, September 1, 1986).

A delegation of Afghan youths returned to Kabul on 21 September 1986 after attending a festival in connection with the Afghan-Soviet friendship in Tashkent. The delegation was received at the Kabul Airport by the members of DYOA (Radio Kabul September 22).

Education

The Scientific Research Centre of the Kabul University has started ten big projects in the first 5-year socio-economic development plan of the DRA. The projects are both from Natural and Social Sciences. Study of the social and political movements of 20th century in the country and the founding of the PDPA and its broad struggles is one of the projects (*KNT*, September 25, 1986).

Nine literacy courses with an enrolment of over 300 students were set up in the vicinity of Kandahar, Parwan, Laghman and Jauzjan provinces (*KNT*, September 25, 1986).

Youth forms Self-defence group

About 200 youths of Marmai village of Paktia province formed self-defence Revolution Group to main security in their area and to wipe out the counter revolutionaries. Commander of the Group Malak Niaz Mohammad assured the party and government full support (Radio Kabul, September 14, 1986).

5 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Returnees

Around 2000 families of Kohistan district Herat province, bordering Iran have returned to their homeland. NFF has claimed that it was able to attract masses of the party and the front. The district council of the NFF of Kohistan was set-up in April 1985 and at present the council has under it 63 local and village councils. (*KNT*, September 25, 1986).



Tribal

Bunir Khan Kokikhel a chieftain of Khyber Agency has reportedly declared full support on behalf of the Pashtoons to the peace proposals of the Soviet Union (*KNT*, September 25, 1986).

In Kabul, a Jirga was held in support of the pro-government (DRA) tribes, who are settled near the Pakistani border. The Communist Party Leader, Dr. Najibullah also attended the Jirga. Such a Jirga is held every year in support of Pashtoon tribes, who are settled in the areas near the Pakistani border, where the Afghan "rebels" also have their bases. (*BBC* August 31, 1986).

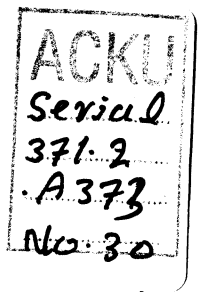
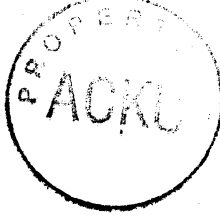
The tribes of Mada Khel and Zinda Khel of North Waziristan Agency at a big National Jirga, announced their all-round support to the people of Afghanistan and called for an immediate and to the all kind of interference in the Internal Affairs of Afghanistan (*Radio Kabul* September 13).

Najib met the elders of various Zurmat tribes in the headquarters of the party CC, on September 6, 1986. Both parties discussed the matters of mutual interest and expressed readiness to work in collaboration with each other for their mutual interest (*KNT*, September 7).

Religion

Ashura Observed

Ashura was observed through out the country on 13 September. Bakhtar Correspondent reports that in this connection a big religious meeting was held in Takia Khana-e-Afshar which was attended by some members of the central committee of the PDPA RC and council of Ministers and large number of citizens of Kabul. The participants prayed for the Holy Souls of the martyrs of Karbala. Vice President of the R.C. Maulavi Sahib-ul-Haq visited the Holy Shrine of Hazrat Ali in Mazar-e-Sharif. He also attended a religious meeting in central Takia Khana of Mazar-e-Sharif. In his speech, the Vice President of the R.C. threw light on deeds, heroism, valour and struggle of the grand son of the Holy Prophet. (*Radio Kabul* September 14, 1986).



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